



## BLENDING HIGH NITRATE HAY\*

Steve Lackman

MSU Extension Agent / Yellowstone County

Room 106 County Courthouse, PO Box 35021 Billings MT 59107

Phone: 406-256-2828 email: [stevelackman@montana.edu](mailto:stevelackman@montana.edu)

**High-nitrate feeds can be diluted with low nitrate feeds to reduce the nitrate hazard by using the following equation:**

**$W_L = (W_H) (\%H - \%B) / (\%B - \%L)$  where**

**$W_L$  = weight of safe, low nitrate hay required**

**$W_H$  = weight of high nitrate hay**

**$\%H$  = nitrate concentration of high-nitrate hay**

**$\%B$  = nitrate concentration of desired final blend**

**$\%L$  = nitrate concentration of low-nitrate hay required in blending**

**Example:**

- A producer has 30 tons of high nitrate oat hay (1.5%).
- The producer needs to know how many tons of low-nitrate alfalfa hay (0.1%) he/she needs to blend with the high-nitrate hay to make a final blend of 0.3% nitrate feed.

**$W_H = 30$  tons**

**$\%H = 1.5\%$**

**$\%B = 0.3\%$**

**$\%L = 0.1\%$**

**$W_L = (30 \text{ tons}) (1.5\% - 0.3\%) / (0.3\% - 0.1\%)$**

**$W_L = (30 \text{ tons}) (1.2\%) / (0.2\%)$**

**$W_L = (30 \text{ tons}) (6)$**

**$W_L = 180$  tons**

- The producer would need to blend 180 tons of the low-nitrate hay with the 30 tons of high-nitrate hay to make a blend containing 0.3% nitrate.
- The two lots should be processed and mixed thoroughly in a tub grinder to provide the proper dilution.
- Levels of non-protein nitrogen (urea, etc.) and nitrates in drinking water should be considered.

\* Prepared by: Paul V. Dixon, former Yellowstone County Agricultural Agent